Bureau of Education is that the same reflections apply as well to education in the United States, and that actual conditions in the Philippines warranted the policy which was carried out. Educators and public men of various nationalities who have visited the Islands have repeatedly and enthusiastically praised the educational system of the Philippines. Typical of such commendation is that of Dr. Jacob Gould Schurman, President of the First Philippine Commission and President of Cornell University, in an address delivered not long ago at the national Capitol, when he declared that "The public-school system of the Filipinos compares favorably with that of other nations j its development and expansion in three decades has excited universal wonder." Dr. Paul Monroe, who ought to know whereof he speaks, in 1935 echoed a similar sentiment when he said, "The present system of education in the Philippines is one of the best in the world." One is inevitably led to think that the American and Filipino educators have done a mighty good job, that the students generally constitute a fine body, that the teachers deserve praise for the sacrifices they have made and for the splendid work they have done, and that the United States and the Philippines can jointly take pride in the Islands' educational system.

The capstone of Philippine education is the University of the Philippines. In organization the University conforms generally to the plan followed by the State universities. The

governing body is a Board of Regents partly appointed by the Chief Executive and partly elected by the University alumni. At the head of the University is a University President who, however, does not preside over the meetings of the Board of

[5] Section read by Hon. Jose Romero, Chairman of the Committee on Public Instruction of the House of Representatives and member of the Board of Regents of the University of the Philippines. See JEncarnacion Alzona, *A History of Education in the Phili-frfine Islands* (1932), Ch. xxi.